

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 5568.

號九十月五年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

日二十月四年己辛

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Leadenhall Street, E. C. BATES HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSSY, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENRI & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CHAMFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CHAMFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. McIVER, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. E. R. BRILLON, Esq. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. W. M. REYNOLDS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOFFER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.—SHANGHAI, EMMET CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAT BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, 23,000,000. RESERVE FUND, 2,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de la Harpe, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MADRID, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEDLIN, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per Annum. " 6 " " " " " 12 " " " " " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Established 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. LEOPOLD FLEMMING to Sign our Firm at Foochow, per Procuration, from this date. SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. je10

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN OTTE has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration. PUSTAU & Co. Canton, May 18, 1881. je18

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. BLENNERHASSETT to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 20th May, at 2 p.m., at his Residence, No. 9, Upper Mosque Terrace,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

ENGLISH-MADE CRETONE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.

MARQUIN CENTRE TABLE, MARBLE-TOP SIDE TABLES, CONSOLE TABLES, GALANERIE CHIMNEY GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, CHRONOMETER, LITHOGRAPHY, and CARD TABLES.

VIENNA-MADE DINING-ROOM SUITE.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHISKY SETS, DINNERS, DISHES, and BREAKFAST SETS; GLASS and PLATED WARE.

DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, CUPBOARD GLASS, TOILET TABLE and WASHSTAND.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by T. BROADWOOD & SONS.

One HARMONIUM.

One MUSICAL BOX.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 16, 1881. my20

To Let.

TO LET OR TO LEASE.

THE desirable BUNGALOW, known as "CROST," at VICTORIA GAP, with immediate Possession.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 7, 1881.

TO LET.

No. 2, Old Bailey Street. And, No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

GODOWNS-TO LET.

PRAZA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3b, CAINE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE, No. 4, Graham Street.

Hongkong, May 18, 1881. my20

ZOEDONE

MAY be Had at ALL the EUROPEAN STORES, and at the NAM HING LOONG, and TY SING Native Stores.

Price, \$2.25 & dozen Plats.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Agent for Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. je10

FOR SALE.

GENUINE FINE WINE.

M. de Souza Guedes' well-known B. R. A. N. D. S.

Black Label with 3 grapes @ \$18 & case of 1 dozen Quarts.

Black Label with 2 grapes @ \$14 & case of 1 dozen Quarts.

White Label @ \$12 & case of 1 doz. Quarts.

Apply to

J. V. JORGE, at Messrs Russell & Co.'s.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. je6

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$16 per 1 doz. Case. Pints, \$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

SULLIVAN'S "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

Boulenger's "China," Vol. I.

"Board of Trade Instructions for Surveyors of Ships."

Bellow's "Dictionnaire de Pouché."

Movable Anatomical ATLAS.

Richardson's "Indicator."

Donaldson's "Rough Sketching for Engineers."

Miss Bird's "Japan," 2 Vols.

Shock's "Steam Boilers."

"The Loyal Romances," Japanese Illustrations.

"Year Book Facts for 1881," by Clark.

Rosenhall's "Muscles and Nerves."

Lee's "Laws of Shipping," new edition.

Froude's "Short Studies."

Marshall's "Through America."

Brewer's "Reader's Hand-book."

Matheson's "Aid Book to Engineering Enterprises."

Hongkong, May 7, 1881.

LETTER WRITERS.

CHEAP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

Froude's "English in Ireland."

Mullhall's "Progress of the World."

Ainsley's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."

Allen's "Engineer's Guide."

Burgess's "Engineer's Guide."

Rog's "Compass."

Keith Johnston's "Map of World," on roller.

New MENU and NAME CARDS.

New SCRAP BOOKS.

NEW GOODS, in PLUSH—LADIES' BAGS, WAIST BELTS, PHOTO ALBUMS, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES, PERFUME CASES, &c., &c.

CIGARETTE MACHINES.

The NEW WHITFIELD STATIONERY.

Royal Ulster Linen NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A First BONUS of Twenty per cent. upon Contributions and an Interim Dividend of One hundred and twenty dollars per Share for the year 1880, will be payable on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my20

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of Six per cent. on SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL, Payable at the Office of the Secretaries on the 28th Instant, to Shareholders of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

Shanghai, April 18, 1881. my23

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of the SCRP CERTIFICATES for TWO SHARES in the above Company, numbered respectively 880 and 992, the former registered in the name of CHAN SOON CHIE, and the latter in that of WOO LEAN TREK, both of Hongkong, are hereby notified that the said Shares have been SOLD by the Court of Directors, in accordance with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and the proceeds are held by the Company until satisfactory Proof is furnished of the right and title of any Claimant thereto.

Any Person or Persons claiming to be so entitled are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, on or before 31st May next.

HERBERT S. MORRIS, Secretary.

Shanghai, April 30, 1881. my20

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December 1880, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for Contributions may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 1st June next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. je6

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Twenty per cent. on the TWENTY-TWO per cent. on the NET PRIMA CONTRIBUTED, Payable at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 16th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in Particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1881. je4

THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUES of 1878 WANTED.

Apply to this Office.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will be absent at SHANGHAI until July 1st, when he will return to Hongkong and remain permanently.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881.

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER for one of the Coast Ports.

Answers, stating qualifications, giving references and Salary expected, to be addressed at once to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

Hongkong, May 7, 1881.

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE Yearly General Meeting of the MEMBERS of the above Club will take place at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 5.30 p.m.

B. M. BLENNERHASSETT, Hon. Sec., V.R.C.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881. my31

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the NAVAL YARD up to TUESDAY, the 31st, at Noon, instead of 21st Instant, as previously notified, for the CONSTRUCTION of a TANK and FILTER at the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

WILLIAM HYNES, For Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong Yard, 16th May, 1881. my31

Insurances.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA for the above Company are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 3-27061

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on the Risk of FIRE on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS at all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or

through the shipping, the pilgrims, to
number of about one hundred and fifty,

pany, this band of Pilgrims; not ve

who formed a not inconsiderable proportion of the concourse, several faces testified to my carnal-minded and untutored eyes the almost universal prevalence of the plimsie. The lady included a very fine sprinkling of the gentler sex, in regard to whose comfort the sterner vessels of humanity were, gallantry compels me to admit, singularly indifferent—to the extent of which I have not space to say. The daughters of Eve to forge and shape themselves in the midst of a hungry, thimble, and clamorous multitude of male protectors. But, on this theme more anon. I looked in vain for the orthodox sac cloth and ashes with which pilgrims were wont to anoint their heads and faces. There was the typical young "Forty-days Gentleman" recently immortalized by a merciless critic in the columns of the *Daily Press*; the slimy and awful-looking son of Ham, with greasy stolid face and lecherous leer, who swaggers about the swartling Briton; and the dove-like dusky Goo man; all these specimens of *genus homo* were there, but the Pilgrim often presented to our youthful imagination was conspicuous by absence. He glided like a shadow and the mind of our high school fashion and the mind of the modern pilgrims is, in sober truth, very worldly and unpenitential affair. That I desire to cast the slightest reproach upon the excellence of the Arrangement entered into by the estimable Directors of the Pilgrimage and his colleagues left no doubt to inspire beating religious fervor.

7 p.m.—Dinner. A rush of masculine pilgrims to the festive board. The pilgrims played a good knife and fork, while ladies à la Chinoise looked on like wallflowers at the vigorous onslaught of the

9 p.m.—Arrived at Macao, the *Cidade do nome de Deus*, and none holier, notwithstanding fast, vesting and a few of minor characteristics of unglorious Was civilization. We halted at this interesting place for nearly an hour, thus affording many of the pilgrims an opportunity of visiting their friends on shore, while others availed themselves of the occasion to investigate the fascinating purlieu of Fantandom.

10 p.m.—Resumed our voyage. I observed a considerable accession to pilgrim ranks, residents in Macao, but no pilgrims amongst them, though the "Holy City" swarms with ecclesiastics. A number

point; they were singularly well clothed throughout, and appeared to be of the same rank. As we went our course to the Southwest, the Pilgrims, led by the Director, consisted of a number of French priests, including the Right Rev. M. de la Riviere, and a number of Chinese in Chinese costume, assembled in a saloon and chanted prayers and a litany. A short sermon by the Rev. J. Burghill followed, and at the close Mr. Gould gave the episcopal benediction in French. The service was concluded by the saloon was placed entirely at the service of the ladies, their gullant eunuchs and attendants in cavaliers, seeking such accommodations as they desired on the main deck as the somewhat narrow limits of the vessel did not permit. The ladies were accompanied by a number of Island of Sapancho. A godly number of Christian knights and ladies, whose *haute toilettes* betokened broken slumbers as the premature emergence from the fast-fade of the night. The ladies, on the main deck, might have guessed the presence of the

of the great and good Xavier. It was a group of somewhat heterogeneous characters, many of the worshippers looked already weary; but as a keen observer subsequently remarked, there were not wanting traces of deep emotion in the earnest and simple prayer with which more than a devoted follower greeted, in the cool, dawn of that delightful Sunday morn-
 the hallowed spot on which the high-souled apostle of the Indies joined the majority

stream of pilgrims passing between the
and the shore of Sanchoan, distance ab-
one-quarter of a mile. Within this pe-
Masses were celebrated almost continuous
in the pretty little Gothic Church ere-
on the site of the Saint's first interment.
The diminutive Church was filled by an

usual, appearing by proxy. The white resting-place of Xavier remains in the centre of the Church, is marked by a rough slab of granite erected, I think, in 1639, and bearing an inscription, a copy of which I failed to obtain. Around the rude grave-stone flocked the more devout female worshippers, and a host peep over the prostrate forms of the pious women disclosed quite a formidable array of rosaries, green

more contact with the venerated spot
circle by their simple-minded, yet t
aesthetic caucus of priests, and women
am myself an adherent of the anc
Church—though only an honorary mem
I fear—and it is therefore in no light

of this by no means the least important feature of the pilgrimage under notice. I know, the fashion in certain circles to denounce modern æstheticism. *Punch* (London *Punch*) sneers at sentiment and sympathy, and *Punch* has a host of well-minded ignorant followers, million of shippers and pedants in the main, on whose inner consciousness nothing of good can be evolved that does not commence itself to their semi-idolatrous worship.

estimable persons are still willing to share in the Poet's belief that there are "mons in stones and good in everything" and therefore I feel that I stand not alone in applauding the pious perceptivity of this little band of pious nuns and commoners.

9 a.m.—Strolled up the hill to the about two hundred yards distant at back of the Church where Xavier is said

marks the place. Here, I endeavour to picture to myself the closing scene of an eminently unselfish, useful and honourable career. There were no gorgeous military establishments in those days, no galleys or gunboats to aid the monarchist

teenth century "worker in the vineyard is content to build "a modest habitat for himself, and an ever-increasing sto-

divorced. Xavier went forth alone and unaided by the temporal power, and his good work lives unto this day. Here then on this hill side, far from busy haunts of men, the great missionary completed his earthly labours. Did his thoughts at that supreme moment wander back to that ancestral castle in the distant Provence, to the land of his youth surrounded by affluence and luxury? Or was his last fleeting mental power absorbed in the great work to which his later years had been devoted with so much vigour and self denial. Tradition says that the brilliant soldier-priest cast his dying eyes towards the benighted heathen land which he had gone to save, which he had heroically aspired to snatch from what he conceived to be the debasing influences of heathenism. I tried to conjure in my mind's eye this last scene of the saintly man's mission, and as I pondered, my attention was drawn to certain scribbles on the base of the hero-saint's monument, and a feeling of pitiful indignation was aroused by the wretched vandalism of that tribe of mankind who think it a matter of sufficient personal interest that they should inscribe their names on the pedestal of a great man's effigy. I asked myself how it could concern the world to know that John Smith, Antonio Rodriguez, and Jean Crapaud had visited this historic spot on such and such a date, and could answer "Out upon the Vandals!"

10 a.m.—The good priests entertained their visitors at the College on the other side of the bay, about one mile from the mortuary chapel. Here, I understand, some most little speeches were delivered, and pilgrims waved merry.

1 p.m.—"All on board!" The gallant ship heaved anchor and steamed gaily out of the bay towards the city under the peak of the priests, nuns, and layling reverend fathers, and the sacred island soon to be left in the distance. There were but few noteworthy incidents in the return trip.

6 p.m.—Dinner. The male pilgrims again played a good knife and fork—lovely woman looking on admiringly the while, and marking the prodigious appetite of their interesting lodgers.

9 p.m.—Nearing Hongkong. The priests and chorists assembled in the saloon for the last time and sang in solemn impressive tones the Litany and Te Deum.

10 p.m.—Arrived at Hongkong, where the bulk of the passengers were landed, the gallant craft, after a short detention, putting about and heading for the Holy City.

May 16th, 3 a.m.—Alongside the Company's wharf at Macao, and thus ended this little narrative.

PATRICE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honour the Acting Chief Justice, F. Snowden, Esq.)
Thursday, May 19.

The jury consisted of Messrs Wong Fat, Lewis Charles Shopp, William Dowler, James Anker, J. M. Souza, A. F. dos Remedios, and Elijiah Lilly. The case was remanded for the 26th of May.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF A CHILD.
Li Ahueung, Chan Ahin, and Chan Auk were charged with unlawfully detaining a child, named Chu Asan, under the age of 14 years, with intent to deprive the father of his possession.

Mr Mackean opened the case for the prosecution. The first prisoner was a relation of the child, a nephew either of the father or the mother. He went on the 29th of March to the house of the father, and asked permission to take the child for a walk. Permission was given, and he took the child away. Instead of taking the child back to his parents he brought her down to Hongkong, and placed her in the house of the third prisoner. After staying there for a day or so he left, and the child was detained in the house of the third prisoner. After some little time the third prisoner's wife saw the child to a woman, who sold her to another woman. The two women were committed for trial, but it did not appear that the woman had been aware of the fact that the child had been stolen, and they were discharged. When the father was informed of the fact that the child was in Hongkong they came down here, and went to the house of the third prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the child having been there until confronted with a certain letter, when he admitted he had been there. The prisoners were afterwards arrested.

Evidence was led to considerable length. The prisoners were undefended. The Judge summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a short deliberation, wished to retire. Before doing so they wished to know if a document was sent to the father of the child. The woman to whom the child was in the first instance sold was recalled, but could throw no light upon who matter. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced was deferred.

KIDNAPING.

Leung Ahu was charged with unlawfully and by force taking away from this Colony a girl named Kwok Kwai Tsang for the purpose of emigration.

Mr Mackean stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. The girl in question had been taken by prisoner, a man named Ahk, and a woman, from her father's house to a house in this Colony, where it was found that the machinery of the bill had failed the Government would say the land lords must be expropriated and the land handed over to those who cultivate it. The Land League received £1277 since the previous meeting. A man named Corcoran has been arrested at West Cork under the Coercion Act.

April 14.—Archbishop Croke of Cashel had to apologize in writing to Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, by his Superior's order, in the simplest manner, for his attack on Archbishop McCabe's Lenten pastoral.

James Daly, proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph, was arrested this morning at Castlebar under the Coercion Act. He will be conveyed to Dublin. The arrest caused considerable excitement.

April 16.—The following is the text of the Greek Note in reply to the proposal of the Powers: In view of the invitation of the Powers to accept the new line of frontier, and in view of present difficulties and future dangers, Greece has asked herself whether her acceptance will lead to a speedy and peaceful solution of the question. As she has not been able to find this, the Government needs to know whether the new decisions will be executed immediately, or at least within a brief interval, to be determined beforehand, and to be enlightened as to the guarantee the Powers will give it on that point. Greece is desirous for peace, and is grateful toward England for her efforts to bring round a peaceful solution. She will, moreover, lose no more time in entering into possession of the ceded territory. But decided as she is to proceed in the path of peace, she demands to their present condition, her children left outside of the new frontier, and she appeals on that subject to the sense of justice of the Powers.

London, April 16.—The correspondent of the Times at Sofia says: I have now made

allow the case to be reheard before a Jury on the application by the defendant.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Weddhouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)
Thursday, May 19.

MOORING THREE BOATS INSHORE BEFORE GURFIRE.

Eleven Chinamen were convicted, on the evidence of P. C. 88, of the above offence, and each fined 8s, or seven days imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULTS.

Ant nio Lorenzo Gonsalves Pereira was charged with assaulting Tan Akun, a Chinese servant. The case was previously before Court in evidence it appeared that the defendant had been in Government Civil Hospital suffering from unsound mind, and lately his old complaint had again developed itself. On Mr Romano undertaking to have him sent to Macao, defendant was discharged.

Wang Achai, who was before the Court on the two previous days, and remanded on account of Sergeant Campbell being engaged at the Supreme Court, was again up to-day. The Sergeant was still at the Supreme Court, but complainant and defendant were both bound over in the sum of \$10 each to keep the peace for six months, or be committed.

Chu Achin, was fined \$10, or be imprisoned for 2 weeks with hard labour, for assaulting Kwok Alwan, a school boy at the Central School, by striking him on the head with a pipe.

THEFT OF A JACKET.

Chan Afat was charged with stealing a jacket belonging to Yau Afat, broker, living in Wing-on Lane. Defendant stated that he was awakened this morning about 4.30 by hearing his wife calling out "thief." He got up and saw the prisoner going downstairs, and gave chase. Prisoner was arrested by a constable at the foot of the staircase. The prisoner was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

INDISCREET EXPOSURE.

Man Aluk was fined \$5, or be imprisoned for 14 days, for indecently exposing his person.

DISTURBANCE ON THE STREET.

Li Asing and An Asing, were each fined \$5, or 7 days imprisonment with hard labour, for creating a disturbance on the street.

THEFT OF A GOLD RING, ETC.

Un Asan was charged at the Police Court on 12th May, and remanded until the 19th, with the theft of a gold ring and several articles of wearing apparel from Lan Ahio. The defendant's home and the room also had been searched without success for the stolen articles. After evidence had been led, he was ordered to enter into a recognisance, with two sureties of \$100 each, to be of good behaviour for three months, in default to be committed for one month.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Ho Kun Cheong, whose case was remanded from the 12th to the 19th of May in order that he might be examined by the Colonial Surgeon as to his sanity, was ordered to find two sureties of \$25 each to be of good behaviour for three months, or be imprisoned for one month.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

London, April 13.—Gordon, one of the transients in the Irish State trials, has been charged as a character on the Coercion Act, for language uttered at the recent land-meeting. He was accompanied to the railway train by a crowd with a brass band. It is believed that news has been received from the East justifying the hope of a peaceful settlement of the Greek question. The Greek Government has been asked to return to Turkey, will return to England the present month, Lord Dufferin proceeding to Constantinople to take up the threads of negotiations where Gooschen left them.

J. Fussell, owner of the Meth Iron Works, Somerset, has been fined £200, 0s, 0d. The news says: It would be a European misfortune, and little short of a calamity to England and Russia, if the old suspicions and jealousy were renewed. This unfortunate case can't be avoided unless some explanation is promptly given of General Skobeleff's recent movements. It is just possible that Skobeleff's journey eastward may be diplomatic rather than military.

Parnell, at Manchester last night, said he believed Gladstone would have gone much further in the Land bill than there had been a prospect of passing a stronger measure. He admitted that Gladstone was not justified in wrecking his party attempting to carry a satisfactory bill, but he warned the Government: it was impossible for any party to subvert between landlord and tenant, and that when it was found that the machinery of the bill had failed the Government would say the land lords must be expropriated and the land handed over to those who cultivate it.

The Land League received £1277 since the previous meeting. A man named Corcoran has been arrested at West Cork under the Coercion Act.

April 14.—Archbishop Croke of Cashel had to apologize in writing to Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, by his Superior's order, in the simplest manner, for his attack on Archbishop McCabe's Lenten pastoral.

James Daly, proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph, was arrested this morning at Castlebar under the Coercion Act. He will be conveyed to Dublin. The arrest caused considerable excitement.

April 16.—The following is the text of the Greek Note in reply to the proposal of the Powers: In view of the invitation of the Powers to accept the new line of frontier, and in view of present difficulties and future dangers, Greece has asked herself whether her acceptance will lead to a speedy and peaceful solution of the question. As she has not been able to find this, the Government needs to know whether the new decisions will be executed immediately, or at least within a brief interval, to be determined beforehand, and to be enlightened as to the guarantee the Powers will give it on that point. Greece is desirous for peace, and is grateful toward England for her efforts to bring round a peaceful solution. She will, moreover, lose no more time in entering into possession of the ceded territory. But decided as she is to proceed in the path of peace, she demands to their present condition, her children left outside of the new frontier, and she appeals on that subject to the sense of justice of the Powers.

London, April 16.—The correspondent of the Times at Sofia says: I have now made

from personal observation and with the help of others, a pretty thorough canvass of the state of affairs throughout the island. The total number of dead is scarcely less than 4000, although some allowance may be due to the fact, that immediately after the disaster many persons crossed to the mainland and some of these now reported dead may now be there. The villages on the south side of the island are all wrecks, hardly a single house being left standing. The centre of the volcanic action seems to have been near Naxos, overlooking Megala Bay, on the east coast, where 300 persons perished out of a population of 1300. At Vassos 26 perished out of a population of 600; at Phalatia, 60 out of 250; of Kalamote, 40 out of 1500; at Anafotia, 30 out of 600; and at Kiney, 130 out of 450. On the western side of the island, at Mithia, many houses fell, but nobody was killed; at Vessa three-fourths of the buildings were wrecked, but only one person killed; at Lathi, 25 were killed out of 600, and at Arginaia, 40 out of 400; at Anafotia, 12 killed. This is the most wretchedly torn and desolate of the islands, and the most severely. Other towns were severely shaken, but are not in ruins. The district of Chios and the towns south-east of it suffered most of all. Kallamania is simply a mass of ruins, and it is difficult to distinguish one house from another. I cannot conceive how any considerable number of the population escaped. Only 448 perished out of 1800. Neighbouring villages suffered similarly. Seven of the principal ones, containing 8670 people, it is believed have lost 1327. At least nine-tenths of the houses in the island and southwestern portions of the island must be rebuilt or repaired. The population are now camping out, and there is great need of food and shelter.

The northern part requires help but to a lesser extent. Those severely wounded are being brought to Chios by men from the ships. The work of clearing away the ruins has begun here, but in the villages the people are still panic-stricken, and little can be done as long as the shocks continue. Of 200 persons who perished in the Lepofo, only 58 of the bodies have been recovered, and a similar proportion in the other villages. About 50,000 people are camped in the southern half of the island, with nothing but what they have on their backs. Progress has been made toward systematic relief organization, but the people are further demoralized by the preaching of a foolish Greek priest, who warns them all to flee, as this island is about to be completely swallowed up. The Archbishop and the Governor are seeking to allay the excitement, but many are still emigrating to the mainland and the adjacent islands.

In Kallamania, a German doctor, who was in one of the houses at the time of the disaster, relates that the first warning he had was seeing the dishes on the table fall on the floor. A few moments later the walls fell outward, and the people were thrown into the air. I believe that in this district the first shock was nearly vertical, followed immediately by horizontal oscillations.

April 18.—Beaconsfield's physicians regard his present symptoms as giving grounds for more anxiety than at any other time during his illness.

Beaconsfield died during the night. He had a very serious relapse during the night and died peacefully at 5 o'clock this morning. He was perfectly conscious to the last. Doctors Kidd and Quain and Lord Russell and Barington were present when Beaconsfield died.

Liverpool, April 14.—The Irish authorities have made arrangements to seize, in future, the copies of the New York Irish World in their transit between New York and Queenstown.

Neuchâtel, April 16.—An anti-coercion demonstration was held on the town moor yesterday. Fifteen thousand persons were present. Parnell addressed the audience, and said the Land bill is a very wise measure, but it is marred by many serious defects. He especially condemned the emigration clause, which he said must be stricken out. The bill must protect the small equally with the large tenants. Proper provisions must be made for tenants in arrears, though the rent be bankrupt. A resolution was passed urging coercion and demanding that evictions be stopped.

Berlin, April 13.—The Greek Minister here has formally announced that his Government has notified the representatives of the Powers at Athens of its acceptance of the Turkish proposal to return to the frontier, conditionally, upon the Powers guaranteeing the surrender of the ceded territory. Greece at the same time commends the Greek population remaining under the Turkish rule to equitable consideration.

Negotiations relating to the adoption of measures for the relief of the Greek refugees are proceeding from several of the Powers.

April 14.—Bismarck has done nothing yet on the motion lately passed by the Reichstag in regard to asylum rights of political refugees.

The Austrian position was sent to Bismarck yesterday. It consists of 26 volumes, comprising 14,000 sheets, with 255,000 signatures, including those of noblemen, retired Generals and officials.

Madrid, April 14.—Last evening three large parties were thrown into houses in this city, causing some damage to property. No persons were injured.

Paris, April 14.—J. B. Dumas, one of the French delegates to the Monetary Commission, is President of the Mint Commission, and Carmichael, another French delegate, is a well-known Economist and Bi-metallicist.

Constantinople, April 14.—The Porte has addressed a circular to the Powers expressing the hope that the measures taken by France in Africa will be limited to the defence of her own frontier, and declaring that the Bey will reestablish order, and prevent the renewal of incursions of the tribes.

The Porte, in replying to the appeal of the Bey of Tunis for Turkey's protection, advised him to restore order on the frontier, and thereby remove any pretext for French action. Should necessity arise, the Porte would feel bound to protect its rights as suzerain of Tunis.

April 17.—At a meeting of the Ambassadors, it was decided that the details of the surrender of the territory ceded to Greece could be settled between them and the Porte, and afterwards referred to Greece, and that an International Commission should be summoned to superintend the occupation of said territory. The Porte shall order the Turkish Commanders to quit an hour before the arrival of the Commissioners, who shall take possession of various villages, and hand them over to the Greek troops, who will arrive half an hour later. The Turkish Commanders shall take with them all individuals considered dangerous to the new order of things, and shall disarm all the Mussulman population. Ultimately, after the surrender of the territory, a technical Military Commission is to be appointed to settle the disarming of the frontier.

Two Turkish battalions have withdrawn into the island, where they were surrounded by the Albanians, who have seven guns. Numerous Turkish battalions are camped at Verus Soria, and 6000 Albanians are at Lipasda. Derwish Pasha, the Turkish commander, is displaying great energy. He intends to arrest all the Chiefs of the Albanian League.

Geneva, April 16.—The proposal to hold an International Socialist Congress at Zurich is strongly disapproved, and a memorial is preparing at Zurich requesting the Federal Council to prohibit it.

Geneva, April 13.—There is great change in the Boy's disposition toward France. He seems now disposed to co-operate with the French against the hostile Krummirs. This is believed to be the result of the withdrawal of Italian support. If so the situation loses much of its gravity.

Consuls have met, and will remind the Boy that he is bound to maintain order and to answer for the public safety. The general impression resulting from this Conference of the Consuls is that safety of the Europeans is not seriously menaced.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The investment of St. Petersburg by a chain of guards, has been entirely abandoned, as it is more irksome to loyal persons than efficacious against nihilist attacks. The measures proposed by Prefect Baronoff to the Council of Twenty-five, that passengers at the railway station be examined, will probably also be abandoned as impracticable. The city police will be increased by 700 soldiers.

General Skobeleff officially announces that the Tanke-Turcoman war is at an end.

Vienna, April 13.—Russian frontier officials have arrested a young man who had in his possession many nihilist publications, and a revolver and dagger.

It is stated that the country of an unemployed sparer the lives of some of the nihilists if they really ask for pardon.

Sco, April 13.—The latest returns state the number of persons killed at 8000 and 10,000 injured by the earthquakes. At Nevra 1200 killed. A violent shock on Monday caused the ground to subside one metre, and a great number of the inhabitants are emigrating.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

New York, April 17.—The Times Dublin special says: The Land bill is on the way. One of the main points of that, inasmuch as the tenant's interest, which must be deducted for the rent, is assessed, this arrangement will reduce the value one-third. In cases where the estates are encumbered, landlords may be forced to sell out or accept bankruptcy. It is likewise urged that, as the Commissioner cannot purchase property until the tenant agrees upon a price, the tenants may be in no hurry to decide upon one, knowing that if they let the landlord immerse in his difficulties, the estate will pass to them for a mere trifle. Another set of critics consider that the landlord will be little better than an annuitant, and that competition will also rise for the newly-created tenant's interest, which is held to be really so much plunder from the landlords. The present terms of the bill are so well known, that it is not necessary to dwell upon them. A new race of tenants will then spring up, who will have parted with working capital in purchasing a preliminary interest. The answer to these objections is obvious, namely, that the tenant's interest is granted to the Land Commission and the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

is strongly disapproved, and a memorial is preparing at Zurich requesting the Federal Council to prohibit it.

Geneva, April 13.—There is great change in the Boy's disposition toward France. He seems now disposed to co-operate with the French against the hostile Krummirs. This is believed to be the result of the withdrawal of Italian support. If so the situation loses much of its gravity.

Consuls have met, and will remind the Boy that he is bound to maintain order and to answer for the public safety. The general impression resulting from this Conference of the Consuls is that safety of the Europeans is not seriously menaced.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The investment of St. Petersburg by a chain of guards, has been entirely abandoned, as it is more irksome to loyal persons than efficacious against nihilist attacks. The measures proposed by Prefect Baronoff to the Council of Twenty-five, that passengers at the railway station be examined, will probably also be abandoned as impracticable. The city police will be increased by 700 soldiers.

General Skobeleff officially announces that the Tanke-Turcoman war is at an end.

Vienna, April 13.—Russian frontier officials have arrested a young man who had in his possession many nihilist publications, and a revolver and dagger.

It is stated that the country of an unemployed sparer the lives of some of the nihilists if they really ask for pardon.

Sco, April 13.—The latest returns state the number of persons killed at 8000 and 10,000 injured by the earthquakes. At Nevra 1200 killed. A violent shock on Monday caused the ground to subside one metre, and a great number of the inhabitants are emigrating.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

New York, April 17.—The Times Dublin special says: The Land bill is on the way. One of the main points of that, inasmuch as the tenant's interest, which must be deducted for the rent, is assessed, this arrangement will reduce the value one-third. In cases where the estates are encumbered, landlords may be forced to sell out or accept bankruptcy. It is likewise urged that, as the Commissioner cannot purchase property until the tenant agrees upon a price, the tenants may be in no hurry to decide upon one, knowing that if they let the landlord immerse in his difficulties, the estate will pass to them for a mere trifle. Another set of critics consider that the landlord will be little better than an annuitant, and that competition will also rise for the newly-created tenant's interest, which is held to be really so much plunder from the landlords. The present terms of the bill are so well known, that it is not necessary to dwell upon them. A new race of tenants will then spring up, who will have parted with working capital in purchasing a preliminary interest. The answer to these objections is obvious, namely, that the tenant's interest is granted to the Land Commission and the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune's London special says:—The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelation of Lord Salisbury's secret assurance to Minister Washington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Gosnold arrangement was the type most notorious, but they also make him make a good explanation they convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chances of the Conservative leadership. Though the Conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they are not so much as to conduct the limited statesmanship of the British War Office officials experience some confusion for their own interest in shortening the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in despatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization of the land is complete.

The Tribune

